

SPECIES HABITAT EVALUATION (SHE) FOR WILD TURKEY NEVADA

OWNER/USER: UNIT :

LOCATION SEC: T: R: UTM :

OBSERVER: MAP NO:

ASPECT: SHE NO :

DATE:

HOME RANGE: Mean distances between winter areas and spring nesting areas is about 3 miles. Cruising radius is between 3 and 5 miles. Linear distances between successive winter areas are from 4 to 15 miles. Selection of wintering areas seems to be influenced by food availability, weather and association with permanent water. They appear to use different elevations, in response to snow conditions and availability of food, such as pinon nuts and acorns. In winter, turkeys often remain near or below the snow line where food is not covered by deep snow.

Principal wild turkey species of concern:

Factor	Component	Value	Rating	
			Before	After
1. PLANT COMMUNITIES	Nesting Areas	.8-1.0		
	a. Dense, concealing herbaceous cover with trees and water nearby.			
	b. Tree slash/piled, widely spaced trees with some dense cover and woody material (downed logs)	.4-.7		
	c. Trees less than 9 feet tall	0 - .3		
2. COVER	Mixed forests (interspersions)	.8 - 1.0		
	a. (1) cottonwood, juniper, pine, Russian olive, buffalo berry;			
	(2)shrublands, greasewood, sagebrush,; rabbit brush, shadscale			
	(3)herbaceous zones; and	.4 - .7		
	(4)openings.			
	b. All four cover types present but human or predator disturbance is present			
	c. One of cover type is missing with disturbance	0 - .3		
3. COVER	Roost Trees (trees with open horizontal limb 10-30 feet from ground.			
	a. Roost trees on upper 1/3 of slope	.8 — 1.0		
	b. Roost trees on mid 1/3 of slope	.4 - .7		
	c. Roost trees on lower 1/3 of slope	0 - .3		
4. FOOD (FEEDING AREAS)	Feeding Areas			
	a. Greater than 50% mosaic interspersed cover and open riparian (water)	.8 — 1.0		
	b. Less than 50% mosaic interspersed cover and open riparian (water)	.4 - .7		
	c. Less than 25% mosaic interspersed cover and open riparian (water)	0 - .3		

5. FOOD	<p>Food (Native Food Sources).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mast—pinyon, cottonwood, and juniper 2. Fruits—grape, rose, cherry, bufflobery, Russian dive, sumac, and juniper 3. Seeds—ragweed, sunflower, grasses, and small grain crops 4. Green grasses, annuals and wild onion, perennial forbs, alfalfa 5. Insects—grasshoppers, beetles, ants and caterpillars <p>a. Food is present from the five groups: Mast, fruits, seeds, greens and insects</p> <p>b. Perennial forbs, ragweed, mallow, vetch barnyard grass, kochia</p> <p>c. Grasses and half shrubs—panic, dropseed, ricegrass, sedge, rabbitbrush, cheatgrass</p>	.8 — 1.0		
6. WATER	<p>Distribution</p> <p>a. Free water from stream or wetland or livestock watering facility with wildlife escape ramp or dirt tank</p> <p>b. Livestock watering facility</p> <p>c. No water or intermittent</p>	.8 — 1.0 .4 - .7 0 - .3.		
7. WATER	<p>Distance from feeding and nesting areas</p> <p>a. Available during season of use at less than ½ mile</p> <p>b. Available during season of use at one to 1/2 mile</p> <p>c. Available during season of use at more than one mile</p>	.8— 1.0 .4-.7 0-.3		

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FOR WILD TURKEY
NEVADA**

Component	Before	After	Weight	Before	After
1. Nesting Areas			X2		
2. Interspersion			X3		
3. Roost Trees			X6		
4. Feeding Areas			X6		
5. <i>Native Food Sources</i>			X3		
6. Water District			X4		
7. Distance from Feeding and Nesting Areas			X2		
SUM			26		
OVERALL SCORE = SUM /26					

Before Overall Score (Sum/26) = ____

After Overall Score (Sum/26) = ____

If Score > .5 then it meets quality criteria and the practices are still eligible for cost share.

If Score < .5 then plan practices to benefit the species' habitat. Wildlife Management is not reportable at this level

The Species Habitat Evaluation (SHE) originated from the Nevada, Arizona, California, and New Mexico NRCS data files. This Draft SHE was made for use in Nevada by the NV NRCS State Wildlife Biologist, Robert Schmidt, CWB, 1999. This SHE for Wild Turkey was developed with and is concurred with the NDOW Wild Turkey Specialist; Walter Manderville, the Supervisor at the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area; Elmer Bull.

Modifications are necessary if the wild turkey's habitat is located at high elevations with dense forests. It will determine the before habitat value for the target species' in its cruising radius. • The 'after' habitat value will be compared to the 'before'. A habitat value of .5 or greater is necessary to report NRCS Conservation Practice 645 or 644. To determine specific wildlife species' habitat requirements, use NRCS's Bio Tech Notes 24-29 and this Species' Habitat Evaluation (SHE).

Cruising Radius = the distance traveled by the target wildlife species' to meet its *short-term* habitat needs: food, cover and water. Home Range = the area traveled by the target wildlife species' to meet its *long-term* habitat needs (for the perpetuation of species').